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The observations and criticisms are made in a frank spirit of admiration for American initiative, courage, and optimism. They reflect in an interesting and instructive way the reactions of an eminent French statesman, possessed of a broad, international outlook on life, to the salient facts of the New World. The writer's confidence in its future and mission is boundless. In America's political experience, in its fine idealism and splendid courage, in its history of unexampled prosperity due, as he believes, to a policy of peace and conciliation, he finds a basis for the hope that America may show the Old World the danger and futility of imperialism and the profit and wisdom of peace. "The Americans are not free from all obligations toward Europe. Let them apply their national enthusiasm to international life. As they call upon children to regenerate parents, so let them act as good sons to the countries from which they sprang, and let the renovation of Europe be their work" (p. 521).

ARNOLD BENNETT HALL

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The Japanese Crisis. By JAMES A. B. SCHERER. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1916. Pp. 148. \$0.75.

The author has had five years' personal knowledge of the Japanese in their home country and several years' acquaintance with their behavior under normal and abnormal conditions in California.

He believes that Japan will not have a militant attitude toward the United States, provided we, as individuals and as a nation, manifest the spirit of a gentleman and a true statesman. He holds that both governments should enact laws against intermarriage—not on biological grounds, but as a matter of prudential policy. He argues against the agricultural competition of the Japanese, but opposes the California alien land law of 1913. He advocates, however, a non-discriminatory alien land law and a constitutional amendment, if necessary, for taking the settling of international questions out of the hands of the respective states and putting them under the direct control of the nation.

The value of the book is increased by the inclusion of the Japanese law relating to the foreigner's right to own land in Japan, the California alien land law of 1913, and the American-Japanese treaty of 1911. While the volume is an incomplete discussion of "the Japanese crisis," it is a distinct contribution to the growing body of literature on the Japanese question.

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